

## Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht?

**Instructor :** Ja, guten Tag. Wir haben gestern das Perfekt gelernt. Wir haben gestern das Perfekt gelernt. Ja? So quickly we can look at this particular slide, which is the last slide in this presentation and... Can you, can you guys wrap up what you learnt about the perfect tense? In English, not in German. You can speak in English, you can give examples if you want in German. Take a minute to think, what all you have learnt about the perfect tense, and what... You want to begin? Ja?

**[So we have a helping verb, and...]** A little louder. **[We have a helping verb. We use sein or haben.]** We have a helping verb which is sein or haben. Okay, one second. We have a helping verb which is sein or haben. **[And we use the participle of the verbs that we...]** We use participles of the main verbs. **[Helping verb comes in the second position and participle at the end of the sentence.]** The helping verb comes in position II and the participle comes at the end. **[And usually the participles are formed, usually the participles are formed by adding a ge at the start and...]** Usually the participles, regelmäßige Verben, regular verbs, ge at the beginning, t at the end. And the verb root in between, ja? Ge-arbeit-et. Verben auf ieren, ja? Ja, pass on the mic. Or you can give it to [student's name]. Ja, what else do you... I mean I'm just... what else do you know about the perfect tense?

**[Verbs that end with ieren like studieren or... they get, the participle form is not... has a suffix of t.]** Has? **[A suffix of t. Ends with studiert or...]** Ja, and? **[And there is no prefix. Not ge.]** No prefix, ja. No prefix and the ending is t. Okay, ja. The ending is t for all regular verbs. Now those regular verbs which are, which end in ieren, they don't have the prefix ge, g-e. What else?

Ask for the mic. Anybody who wants to say something ask for, ja. **[For action verbs we use sein, and for static things we use haben.]** Not static, but... **[Direct object?]** Let's say we have the word Ortsveränderung. What is der Ort? Place. Der Ort is a place. Ort-veränderung. Anders, änderung? Change. Ortsveränderung is change of place von, from A to B. Such as fahren, gehen, kommen. Then we have sein. So action verbs yes. But action verbs I suppose you understand is a kind of a tautology. Verbs are words that express actions, okay? So what we mean by action verbs, I mean I know what you mean by action verbs. But what we say is verbs that signify movement from point A to... ortsveränderung, Change of place from point A to point B. And then you have immediately the first exception. Which is bleiben, which is exactly the opposite of ortsveränderung. Actually bleiben would be Orts-nicht-veränderung, okay? But that also takes sein, ist.

One of the, one of the definite characteristics of verbs with sein as their auxiliary verb is that they are all intransitive. Intransitive? **[Cannot take a direct object.]** Cannot take a direct object. Cannot take an object. They are all intransitive verbs. Okay, so that is one definite characteristic. But that doesn't say much. In terms of speaking, in terms of writing very normal day-to-day stuff, what we have to remember is that it is movement - sein, no movement - haben. Okay?

What else do you know about the perfect tense? **[There is an exception to the movement, not movement rule, which is bleiben.]** That we have already underlined, bleiben we have... Ausnahme, ausnahme is exception. Ja that is, that is there. But look at geblieben, gefahren, gekommen, gegangen, gefunden... what is the striking feature of these participles? If you are saying something, just ask for the... ja. **[Irregular verbs.]** Irregular verbs and the participle is not ending in a t. The participle is ending in an en. So irregular verbs, another one, another characteristic would be that the participle will end in an en. And most often there will be a change in vowel. So, not... so bleiben geblieben. But kommen and fahren for example are not. Gekommen and Gefahren. There is no change. But gehen gegangen... and so on and so forth. Finden gefunden. So many times there will be a change in vowel as well. But, what is the, what is the one thumb rule I have said regarding the irregular verbs? Do you remember one thumb rule? Yes? No? No? So it was obviously not stressed enough as a thumb rule. One thumb rule is that you learn those conjugations and those participles by heart. There is, in the first 25-30 verbs, to learn them by heart and to know them... This morning actually, this morning I had a class here from 9-10, German II, and we had, it is... I'm not... I'm just telling you that we had the verb in class, in a text. Empfehlen. Have you heard the verb empfehlen. We have but do you remember what it is? Empfehlen? But empfehlen means to recommend. Empfehlen is to recommend. Empfehlen is to recommend. And it is an irregular verb. And I mean I generally said in class, yeah empfehlen the third person singular conjugation is empfiehl. And the perfect tense hat empfohlen. And all of a sudden I had a complete uncertainty attack. I mean I did not know whether I had said correctly that it is empfiehl, or it is empfiehlt. I mean, is it not... because there are verbs like gehen for example. Gehen is not irregular in the present tense. So you could have verbs that are regular in the present tense but have an irregular past and perfect.

And then I actually recited the list of verbs that we learnt in school by heart. Starting with backen. Backen is to? Bake. Brot backen or kuchen backen. And we had learnt this list. I still know it begins with backen and it says backen buk hat gebacken. Okay that is the way it goes. Buk is the past tense. And I recited this list in class till I reached empfehlen. Empfehlen empfiehl empfahl empfohlen. That is the third person singular which I learnt in school was empfiehl. And I still remembered that. And then my panic attack was resolved because it was empfiehl and not empfiehlt. So it is irregular even in the present tense. And it is empfiehl and hat empfohlen is the perfect tense. Hat empfohlen. But this happens, I mean this happens... I'm sure it happens to you in English as well. I mean when we speak, when we speak English also sometimes it happens, whether we don't know what we said was correct or not correct. Okay? And then... So the entire point about the irregular verbs is that please learn the first 25-30 verbs just by heart, just rotify them. And then you will. And then something like this will happen. You will be saved of a panic attack. In front of 25 students, can you imagine?

Ja why doesn't empfehlen and hat empfohlen, why doesn't it have a ge? Actually a good question because it looks as if we have not done this part of the perfect tense. Okay so we will do it right away. But apart from that, from the point of view of what does it mean to use the perfect. Okay, we have, everybody has spoken, whoever spoke, has spoken about the forms. Okay? What is the helping verb, what are the participles, ways to make participles. But what about the meaning part of it? What does it mean to be using the perfect tense? To be learning the perfect tense? Ja, ask for the mic.

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**Perfekt**

Daniel ist zur Uni gefahren  
 Der Professor hat viel geredet.  
haben/sein Partizip II

Perfekt mit Hilfsverb *sein*: Verben der Ortsveränderung A → B:  
 fahren – ist gefahren, gehen – ist gegangen,  
 kommen – ist gekommen, ...  
 Ausnahme: bleiben – ist geblieben

**Partizip II**

Regelmäßige Verben: ge...-(e)t	Unregelmäßige Verben: ge...-en
machen <u>ge-macht</u>	fahren <u>ge-fahr-en</u>
arbeiten <u>ge-arbeit-et</u>	bleiben <u>ge-blieb-en</u>
Verben auf -ieren: ...-t	finden <u>ge-fund-en</u>
studieren <u>studier-t</u>	gehen <u>ge-gang-en</u>
telefonieren <u>telefonier-t</u>	

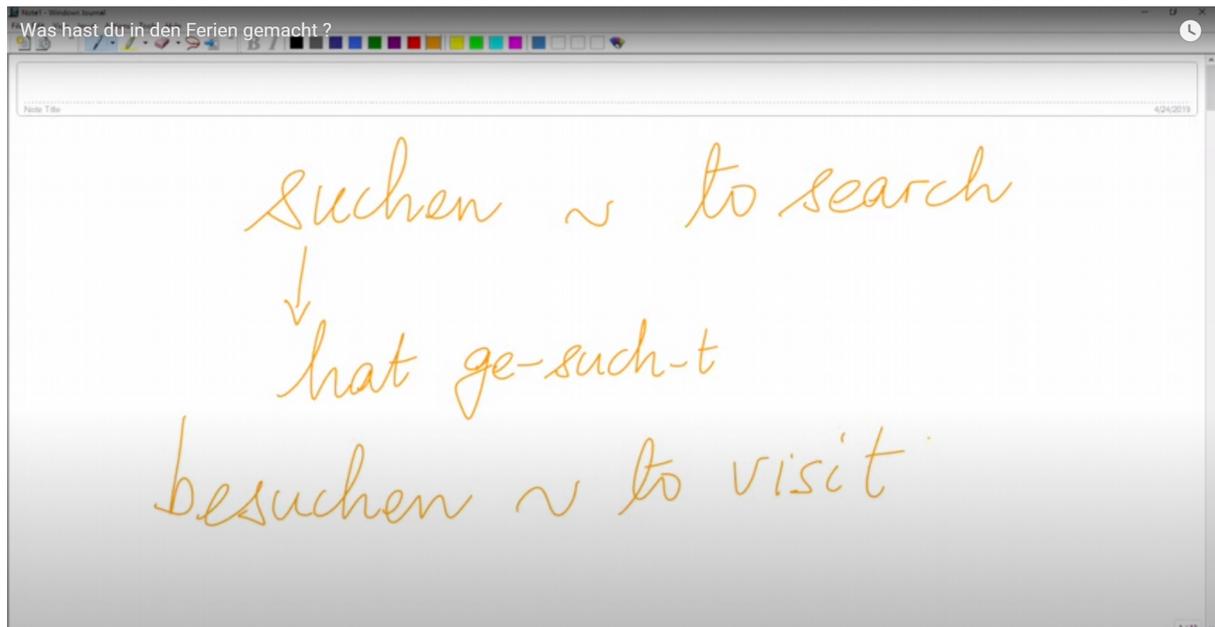
Weitere unregelmäßige Verben siehe Grammatik-übersicht S. 160.

*hat empfohlen*  
*empfehlen\* (empfiehlst)*

**Student :** So in German we do not have, like, continuous tense. So when I say that ich komme, it could mean that I have come, like I came. Like I come, like a habit or I am coming. But in German, let's say we have to say something that has happened in the past, that's when the perfect comes in and so we say that ich bin gekommen or something like that...

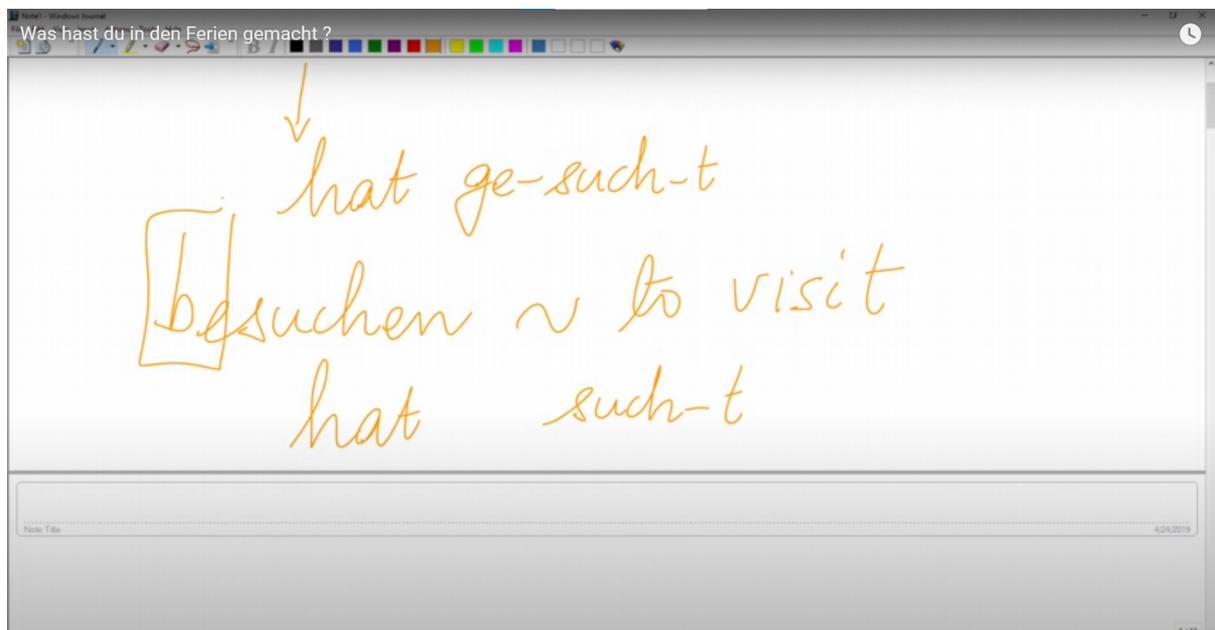
**Instructor :** But basically, the primary reason why we are learning the perfect tense is to be able to express things that happened in the past. Okay? And the reason we are learning perfect tense before the past tense is because usually in spoken language you use the perfect tense more than the past. The past is of course... I mean if you start to write a story in German, if you want to write literature in German... Once upon a time there was a king. That "once upon a time there was a king" is not perfect tense. Es war ein mal ein König. Es war ein mal ein König. Once upon a time there was a king. That is war. It's the past tense. Normal past tense. So in written language especially, if you're writing a narrative of the past, like history or story. Then of course you use the past tense. But in spoken language, in day-to-day language, we normally use the perfect tense much more often than the past. Okay, that is the meaning side of it. Why doesn't empfehlen have a ge? Okay. Suchen, what is suchen? It's a regular verb. Hat gesucht. Searched or has searched is hat gesucht. Okay? Any other word with suchen in it that you know? **[Besuchen.]** Ja. Besuchen. To **[visit]**. Now you have to have such and t because suchen is regular. So such and t will be there. Now you already have the prefix be. And what kind of a prefix is be. Who's speaking? Mic.

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**[It's used before irregular verbs.]** It's used before? **[For irregular words, right? Verbs.]** No no, what verbs? I can't get the word before verbs, what? Irregular? **[Prefix, yeah.]** No what kind of a prefix is be? In German. Any other verbs you know with be? **[Beantworten.]** Beantworten. How do you use beantworten? How do you conjugate beantworten? [Student's name]? Or besuchen, how do you conjugate besuchen? Ich? No no, conjugate besuchen. Just simple conjugation table.

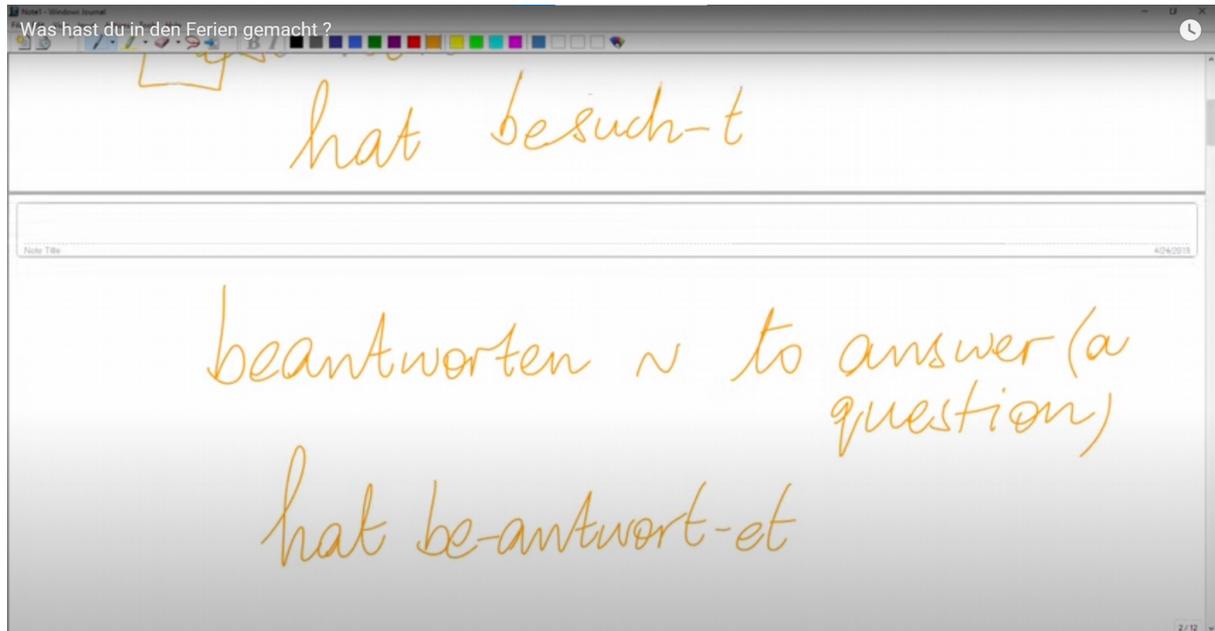
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**[Besuche?]** Ich Besuche. **[Besüchtst]** Du besuchst. Little... **[Besücht.]** Louder. **[Besücht.]** Besucht. **[Besuchen.]** Wir besuchen. Ja, so it's a regular conjugation. Besucht. Any other... beantworten. how do you conjugate beantworten? **[Ich beantw... The regular way. Ich beantworte, du beantwortest, er beantwortet...]** Ja so beantworten also. Antworten is also

a verb. It gets a prefix beantworten. And then you say ich beantworte, du beantwortest. **[But then we don't use a preposition.]** One second, one second. And suchen is also a verb. And we get besuchen. And then you say ich besuche, du besuchst. So these verbs, that you are forming with be, what kind of, what is the other kind of prefix that we've learnt? No no, what kind of? Separable. Separable and inseparable. There are two kinds of prefixes in German, separable and inseparable.

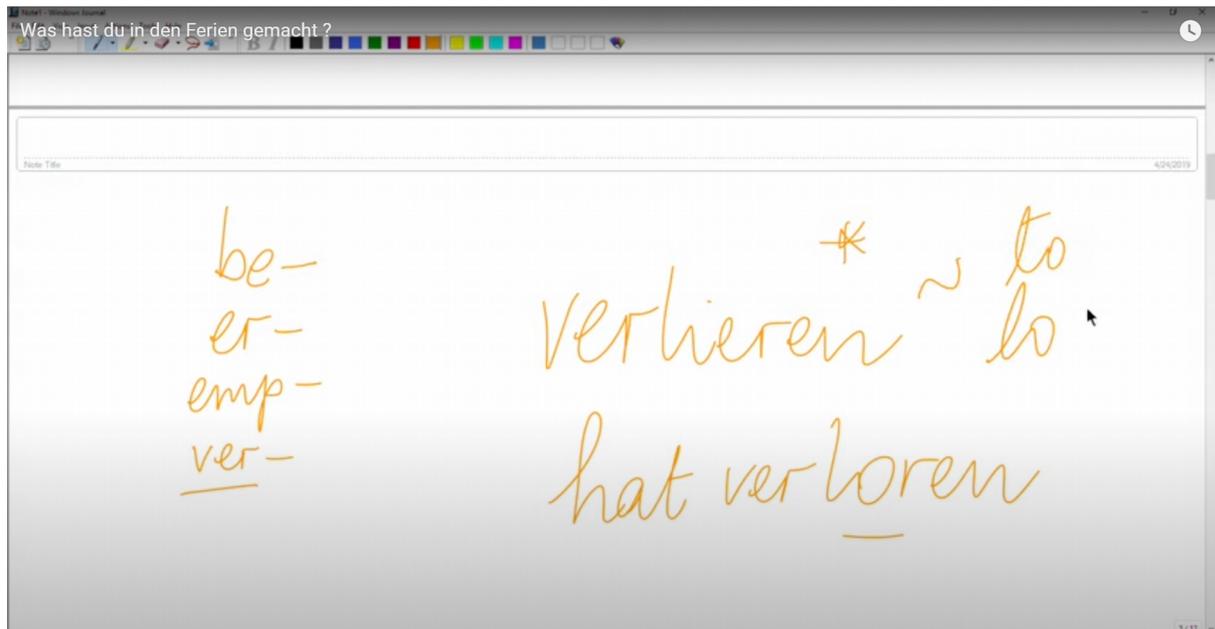
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Be, 100%, inseparable prefix. Emp, 100%, inseparable prefix. Verbs that we form using inseparable prefixes will also not have a ge in the participle. That is what is not there in the slide, but you can make a note of that. So besuchen is hat besucht. No ge. Okay? Similarly. Beantworten, beantworten is to answer a question, not the telephone. Maybe a telephone also actually, but anyway. To answer a question. Hat be-antwort-et. Hat beantwortet. Arbeiten is to work. But to process something, that is to work on something and in that sense to process something, in German is bearbeiten. Like beantworten, you can also from arbeiten get bearbeiten. Bearbeiten is to process something. To process the documents for example. Die Dokumente bearbeiten. Okay? Bearbeiten. That also becomes hat bearbeitet. Not gearbeitet. No ge.

So a quick list of prepositions that are inseparable. Let's start with A. A no, an, auf, they're all, aus, they're all separable. Be. C, D, E. Er, emp. Er, ver, be, emp... any other verbs that you remember beginning which has a verb in it and also a prefix in it? **[Verstehen.]** Verstehen, ja ja. Ver we have. Erklären. Er. Erzählen. Ergänzen. All these verbs we have learnt. Bezahlen. Bezahlen? To pay. Bezahlen, to pay. Empfehlen. Empfangen. To receive, empfangen. Der Empfang is the reception. Ja? To receive, empfangen. Verstehen. Verlieren. Verlieren? Verlieren? Hat verloren. Verlieren, hat verloren is to lose. L-o-s-e. To lose.

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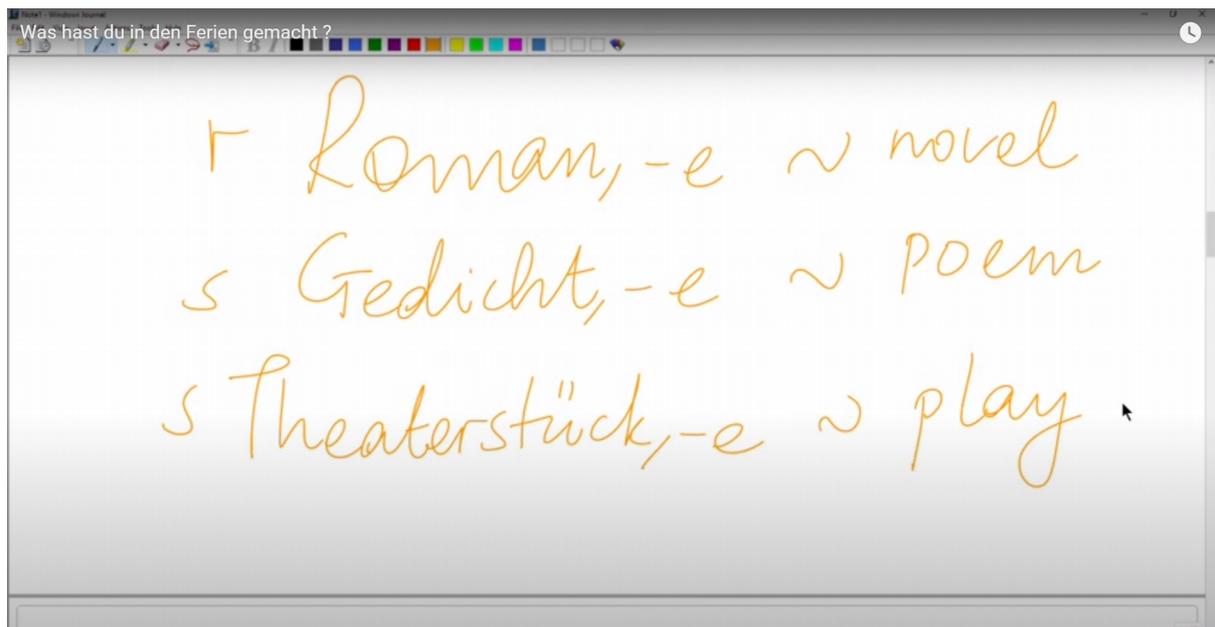
You have done this exercise or no? This one you haven't done? Okay. So can we read the sentences, and if there are any difficulties we can solve them. We can resolve them. And then was hast du in den Ferien gemacht? Ferien? Ferien? Wir haben im Mai und Juni Sommerferien. Im Dezember, Winterferien. Vacations, Ferien. Okay? Vacation. Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht? What did you do during the vacations? Standard question, okay? We'll do that, we'll do this particular exercise.

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Ja, was hast du gestern gemacht? Was hast du gestern gemacht? Wo ist das Mikrofon? Ja. Dann können wir mit, mit [student's name] anfangen? Bitte lesen Sie die Sätze. Was hast du... [**Lernen. Ich habe...**] No no, read the whole thing. [**Ich habe...**] No no no, read the

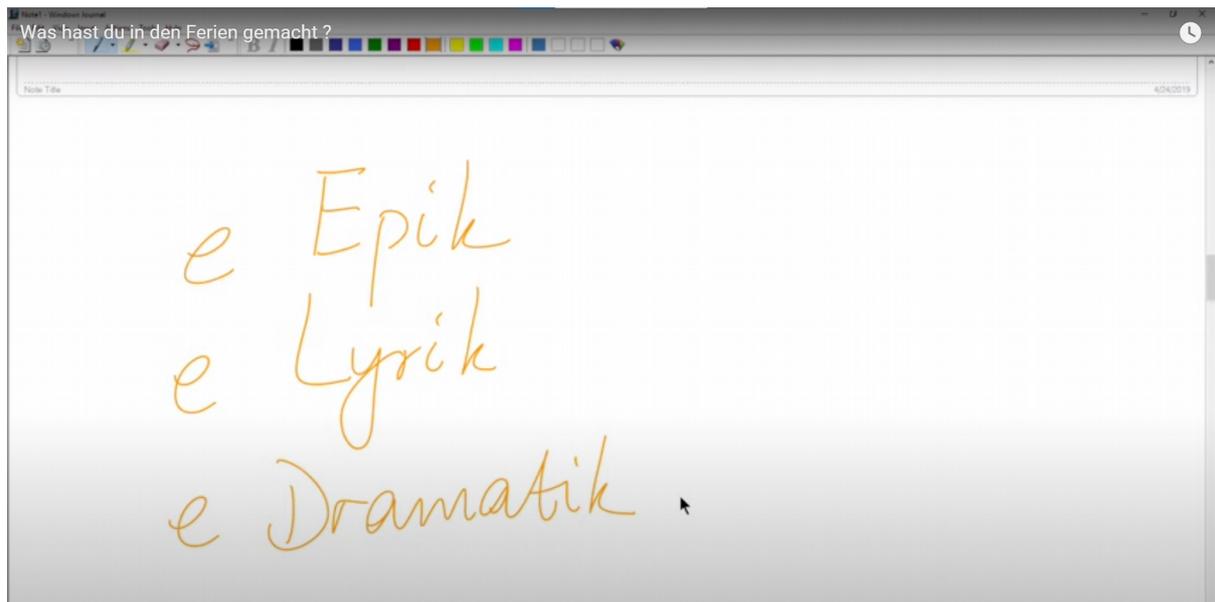
whole thing from the beginning. **[Was hast du gestern gemacht?]** Ja. **[Ich habe Deutsch gelernt.]** Ich habe? **[Deutsch gelernt.]** Gelernt. **[Gelernt.]** Ja, one more. Kaufen? **[Kaufen. Er hat ein interessantes Buch gekauft.]** Er hat ein interessantes Buch gekauft. Ist klar? Okay. Hören. **[Wir haben schöne Musik gehört.]** Wir haben schöne Musik gehört. Ist klar? Okay, we'll do one each. Machen. **[Hast du Hausaufgaben gemacht.]** Hausaufgaben. Sorry, there's a S missing there. Once again. **[Hast du Hausaufgaben gemacht.]** Ja, hast du Hausaufgaben gemacht? Ja. Lesen. **[Ich habe eine... no einen interessanten Roman gelesen.]** Ich habe einen interessanten Roman gelesen. Ja. **[Sir what's a Roman?]** Roman. Novel, novel.

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Actually the novel was also called earlier a Romance. In English also. One of the words for novel was also a Romance. So the German has not yet... I mean the Roman has been the word in German for a longer period, and it has remained that. Der Roman, die Romane. Der Roman, die Romane. One second, nowadays I am... Der Roman, die Romane is a novel. Then, poem? Poem? Das Gedicht, die Gedichte is a poem. Das Theaterstück, die Theaterstücke is a play. So the three basic genres in literature are the lyrical, the narrative and the dramatic, no? So you either write poetry, or you write prose which is a novel or you write a play, which is staged. The dramatic. Okay? Der Roman, das Gedicht, das Theaterstück. Auf Deutsch, die Epik, die Lyrik, und die Dramatik. Epik, Lyrik und Dramatik, ja? All three genres fortunately are all feminine.

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Ja, lesen. Noch einmal. Okay. Ich habe einen interessanten Roman gelesen. Einen Roman, einen interessanten Roman. Das Buch, ein interessantes Buch, okay? Ein interessantes Buch. Der Roman, einen interessanten Roman. Ja. Sprechen. **[Sie hat mit ihrer Freundinnen gesprochen.]** Sie hat mit ihren Freundinnen, mit... sorry there are... Es gibt hier Fehler. There are mistakes here. Mit means Dativ. Dativ plural means en plus en. Okay? So ihren Freundinnen. Noch einmal? **[Sie hat mit ihren Freundinnen gesprochen.]** Gesprochen, okay. Sehen. **[Ich habe einen neuen Film gesehen.]** Ich habe einen neuen Film gesehen. Ist okay? Einen neuen Film gesehen. Besuchen. **[Gestern Abend hat er seine Freunde im Studentenheim besucht.]** Sehr gut. Noch einmal. It was well read, so once again. **[Gestern Abend, gestern Abend hat er seine Freunde im Studentenheim besucht.]** Ja. Gestern Abend hat er seine Freunde im Studentenheim besucht. Ja? Ist klar? Studentenheim? Studentenheim? Wo wohnen Sie? Wohnen Sie in einer Wohnung oder in einem Studentenheim? Ja, in welchem Studentenheim? [Student's name], in welchem Studentenheim? Ganga, okay. So Studentenheim. Besucht. Ja.

Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht? Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht? Faulenzen. Faulenzen ist regular, ist regelmäßig. Faulenzen means... what is foul? We did that limerick, no? Fleißig und faul. Busy, ja, busy in the sense hardworking and? Lazy, correct. So faulzenen, what kind of a verb can you get from lazy? Can you imagine, from the word lazy you get an action verb? Faulzenen.

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Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht ?

Was hast du gestern gemacht?

lernen.....Ich **habe** Deutsch **gelernt**.

kaufen.....Er **hat** ein interessantes Buch **gekauft**.

hören.....Wir **haben** schöne Musik **gehört**.

machen.....**Hast** du Hausaufgaben **gemacht**?

lesen.....Ich **habe** einen interessanten Roman **gelesen**.

sprechen.....Sie **hat** mit ihrer Freundinnen **gesprochen**.

sehen.....Ich **habe** einen neuen Film **gesehen**.

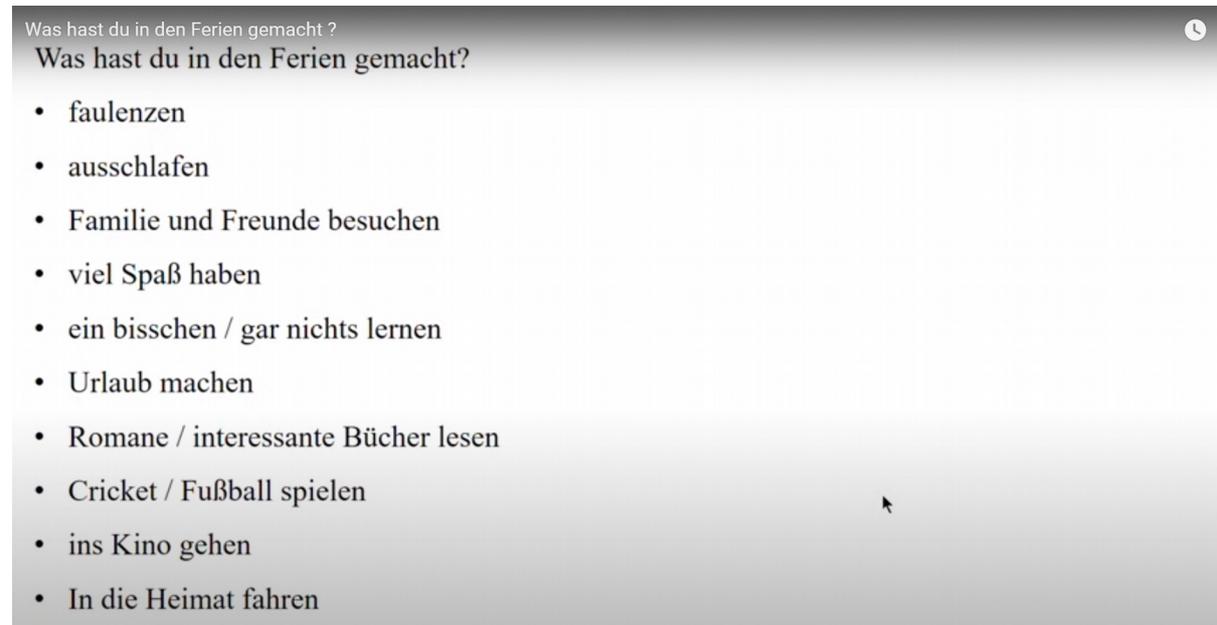
~~Besuchen. Gestern Abend **hat** er seine Freunde im Studentenheim besucht.~~

What would faulzen mean? No, a little louder. [Student's name], yeah. Please give him the mic. I think this, in an IIT class this has to be said. Yeah. Mic, mic. Faulzen means? **[Putting peace.]** Putting peace, yeah. By the... I mean I had a student here in 2005 or 2006, there was a student called Evelyn Richter who had come from the University of Chemnitz, no. Chemnitz or Leipzig? Chemnitz I think, Chemnitz. And she did her MA project, MA thesis in IIT Madras on the student lingo of IIT Madras. She was doing, she was studying English, her specialization was Linguistics, and she did a fabulous... it is still available online somewhere. You have seen it? [Student's name] is nodding away vigorously. Yeah. **[I think I saw it... it was circulating in Whatsapp.]** Ja, so. It is Evelyn Richter right? Evelyn Richter's MA thesis. **[I don't remember the name but...]** Yeah, yeah. No no, so. I was, I was fortunate... in the sense it was just pure coincidence that she was my mentee in the sense that I was mentoring her through that. And it was, I was new to IIT Madras, I mean I didn't know what putting peace meant at that time, for example, okay. Or what bulbing meant, or what cupping meant and all that. I didn't know all these things. So it is through kind of halfway guiding this thesis that I began to find my own peace with the IIT Madras lingo. So yeah it is somewhere there on, it is circulating on some Whatsapp groups or some LAN and things like that, so... You can have a look at it, it's very, it's quite interesting because she has also made a, she has also made a, an inventory of words that are typical to the IIT Madras lingo and which probably nobody who has come from any other institution might be able to understand what it means. So there is also an inventory... Because it's also, linguistically speaking I think it would be a sociolect. A dialect, an idiolect, a sociolect. What's a dialect? **[The way we speak.]** No no, but the way we speak is the way we speak. But what is a dialect?

A local variation of a language. For example Marathi has so many different dialects. Okay? So similarly, depending on a social group, a social group can have a specific language, which is specific to that social group. And so the entire idea was to look at whether there is something like an IIT Madras student community which is a social group by itself with

specific characteristics such as... let me not list them. And is there a language or a lingo that is specific to this socio group which would be, which could be classified as a sociolect. And, anyway. So that was, that all came... See, what are the characteristics of the IIT Madras student? I thought of all this when we saw the verb faulenzten. Okay? Which is putting peace, in the sense of lying idly around, or lazing around. To laze around is also, comes from lazy. To laze around, faulenzten. Nichts machen. Nichts machen. Faulenzten.

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Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht ?

Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht?

- faulenzten
- ausschlafen
- Familie und Freunde besuchen
- viel Spaß haben
- ein bisschen / gar nichts lernen
- Urlaub machen
- Romane / interessante Bücher lesen
- Cricket / Fußball spielen
- ins Kino gehen
- In die Heimat fahren

Ausschlafen. Ausschlafen? I'm trying desperately to remember your name. Next to [student's name]. [Student's name]. You said something. Anyway it's your turn. Yeah, ausschlafen. [**To sleep completely until the tiredness is gone.**] Yeah yeah, to sleep your tiredness out. That's why it's ausschlafen. Okay? Ausschlafen.

Familie und Freunde besuchen. Klar? Familie und Freunde besuchen. Viel Spaß haben. Viel Spaß haben. Having lots of fun. Ein bisschen lernen oder gar nicht lernen. Is clear? Lernen in the sense of to study, what we say to study, okay? Ein bisschen lernen oder gar nicht lernen. Urlaub machen? Urlaub machen? To go on a holiday. Ferien and Urlaub these are two different... die Ferien and der Urlaub, okay? Die Ferien is a vacation and der Urlaub is a holiday. Not in the sense of a one-day holiday. Okay? That is der Feiertag. Der Feiertag is one day off. That is Feiertag. Feiern is to celebrate, no? So Feiertag is when you have some festival and you have a day off, that is a Feiertag. When you have, when you go let's say on a holiday to Singapore or to Mylapore, whichever it is, that is der Urlaub. Okay? Der Urlaub. And when you have a stretch of holidays which are like annual vacation, that is die Ferien. Okay? So Urlaub machen, in den Ferien Urlaub machen. That is also possible. That you have vacations, and during the vacations you go on a holiday to Coorg or something like that. Okay?

Romane, interessante Bücher lesen. Ist klar? Cricket, Fußball spielen. Ins Kino gehen. In die Heimat fahren. In die Heimat fahren? To go to the home town. To go home, okay? In die Heimat fahren. Yeah, so [student's name] can we start with Faulenzen? How would you say – was hast du in den Ferien gemacht? I just put peace. We have to use... it's regular so you

have to use haben and then you have to make the participle. I have... put in peace. **[Ich habe gefaulenden... gefaulenden]** Gefaulen? Regular. **[Gefaulenzt.]** T. Yeah. Ich habe, habe gefaulenzt. Habe. Habe gefaulenzt. Yeah, once again? **[Ich habe gefaulenzt.]** Ich habe gefaulenzt. Ausschlafen? Schlafen is geschlafen. You have a class? You have a doubt? Yeah we'll just finish this round, and then we'll come back. Yeah.

**[Ich habe ausgeschlafen.]** Schlafen is irregular. So? **[Ich habe ausgeschlafen.]** Ich habe ausgeschlafen. Sehr gut. Ich habe ausgeschlafen. Ist klar? So I just slept it out. Ich habe ausgeschlafen. Familie und Freunde besuchen. **[Ich habe Familie und Freunde besucht.]** Besucht. Gut. Ich habe Familie und Freunde besucht. [Student's name]? Viel Spaß haben. **[Ich, but... Ich habe viel Spaß. That's it.]** Spaß? **[Spaß... Oh, gemacht. No...]** Haben? Gehabt. **[Oh, gehabt.]** Yeah. So? **[Ich habe viel Spaß gehabt.]** Viel. **[Viel Spaß gehabt.]** Ja, ich habe viel Spaß gehabt. What was your doubt?

**Student :** My doubt was like – for faulenzen, it's like idling or putting peace, right? So we usually say I was putting peace. So we should use pure past tense right? In that case? Why are we using perfect for that?

**Instructor :** But why are you thinking in English? We are learning to think in German.

**Student :** But, like, when you're asking someone what he did yesterday, like, I had a lot of fun is fine. Like, but, I was putting peace or I was being idle, like...

**Instructor :** What you have said is, in German you have said I have had a lot of fun. In English you would say I had a lot of fun. Simple past. What you call pure past. Okay? Please get rid of this pure-pure business that's a very dangerous thing in life. Okay? So... yeah the Nazis wanted a pure Germany, no? So they were going to exterminate all impurities. So the idea of purity is a very dangerous idea. Remember that. Especially learning German we should remember that, okay? So there is nothing like, called pure past. All past is impure. There is simple past, which is had. And instead of simple past, in German we are using perfect because that is the more frequently used form in day to day language. Okay? If you are writing a story, if you are writing a novel, of course you will use the past tense. The simple past, okay? But in speaking about our day-to-day things, it is more the perfect tense. Okay? So we will finish this round and then we will stop, okay?

Viel Spaß gehabt. Ein bisschen lernen. **[Ich habe ein biss...]** Bisschen. Bisschen. **[Bisschent... Is it? Like, what's the word?]** What is ein bisschen? A little bit. Ein bisschen. Ja. What would be the perfect tense of, what would be the participle of lernen? **[Gelernt.]** Gelernt, ja. So, I studied a little bit. Ja. **[Okay. Ich habe eine Bishen gelernt.]** Once again. A little louder. **[Ich habe eine Bishen gelernt.]** Ein bisschen. **[Ein Bishen gelernt.]** Bisschen. **[Bishen. Bisschen. Bisschen gelernt.]** Ich habe ein bisschen gelernt. [Student's name], Urlaub machen. **[Ich habe Urlaub gemacht.]** Ich habe Urlaub gemacht. Sehr gut. Romane oder interessante Bücher lesen. **[Ich habe eine interessante Bücher ge...]** How many did you read? **[Sorry?]** How many did you read? One? Two? Three? How many? **[Bücher, so like...]** Yeah, so there is no eine. I head a eine, yeah. **[Ich habe interessante Bücher ge...]** Ge? **[Gelesen.]** Gelesen. Ja. Once again, the sentence? **[Ich habe interessante Bücher gelesen.]** Gelesen. Ja. Ich habe... Cricket, Fußball spielen? **[Ich habe Fußball gespielt.]** Really? Ich habe Fußball gespielt. **[I watch sports but I don't play...]**

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Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht ?

## Was hast du gestern gemacht?

lernen.....Ich **habe** Deutsch **gelernt**.

kaufen.....Er **hat** ein interessantes Buch **gekauft**.

hören.....Wir **haben** schöne Musik **gehört**.

machen.....**Hast** du Hausaufgaben **gemacht**?

lesen.....Ich **habe** einen interessanten Roman **gelesen**.

sprechen.....Sie **hat** mit ihrer Freundinnen **gesprachen**.

sehen.....Ich **habe** einen neuen Film **gesehen**.

~~Besuchen..... Gestern Abend **hat** er seine Freunde im Studentenheim besucht.~~

So how would you say watched? How do you say watched? Which is the verb you would use? **[So, ich habe Fußball gesehen.]** Ich habe Fußball gesehen. Ich habe Fußball... wo? Wo? Where did you watch it? Where? **[I didn't, like, where as in?]** Where as in you went to the football stadium? **[No no no, on the phone...]** On the phone? **[I mean, I watch like...]** On TV you can say, no? On TV, ja. So im, im Fernsehen. Phrase for on TV. To see something on TV, im Fernsehen etwas sehen. Okay? So... Anyway, but I watched football would be ich habe Fußball gesehen. **[Ich habe Fußball gesehen.]** Ja.

(Refer slide time: 40:44)

Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht ?

## Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht?

- faulenzten
- ausschlafen
- Familie und Freunde besuchen
- viel Spaß haben → **gehabt**
- ein bisschen / gar nichts lernen
- Urlaub machen → **a bit**
- Romane / interessante Bücher lesen
- Cricket / Fußball spielen
- ins Kino gehen
- In die Heimat fahren

r Feiertag ~ 1 day off

e Ferien ~ vacation

r Urlaub ~ holiday

habe gefaulenzt  
im Fernsehen ~ on TV

Ins Kino gehen? Next one. Ins Kino gehen? **[Ich bin gegangen.]** Gegangen, but also **[Ich bin. Ich bin ins Kino gegangen.]** Gut. Ich bin ins Kino gegangen. In die Heimat fahren. **[Ich habe in die Heimat gefahren.]** Fahren is irregular. So, gefahren. **[Gefahren.]** I heard

gefahren. [No, I said gefahren only.] So you have to, you have to say the endings clearly. Otherwise, it's a mistake. But again, gehen was movement. Fahren also is? [Movement. Ich bin.] Ich bin, ja. Ich? [Ich bin in die Heimat gefahren.] Ich bin in die Heimat gefahren. Yeah, okay. You're the only one left. Which one do you want to choose? Or some other thing you tell us, [student's name]. Was haben Sie in den Ferien... was hast du in den Ferien gemacht? [Ich habe geschlafen. Geschlafen.] Geschlaf what? The ending I have to hear. [Geschlafen.] I still can't make out what... [Geschlafen.] Say it. [Ich habe geschlafen.] A lot. I slept a lot? [Ich habe viele geschlafen.] Not viele, but viel. [Viel geschlafen.] Ich habe viel geschlafen. Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht? [Ich habe ein bisschen gelernt.] Habe ein bisschen gelernt. You did this exercise? No? Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht? [Ich habe...] All of you are preparing what... [Ich habe interessante Bücher gelesen.] Sehr gut. Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht? [Ich habe Biryani gegessen.]

[Ich habe keine gemacht.] Ich habe? [Nicht, nichts gemacht.] Ja, ich habe nichts gemacht. But you also have an action word for nichts machen, no? Ich habe? [Ich habe, ich habe gefaulenzt.] Gefaulenzt. [Gefaulenzt.] Faulenzen in German is a regular activity, so it's a regular verb it's not irregular... okay?

(Refer slide time: 43:29)

Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht?  
Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht?

- faulenzten
- ausschlafen
- Familie und Freunde besuchen
- viel Spaß haben → gehabt
- ein bisschen / gar nichts lernen
- Urlaub machen → a bit
- Romane / interessante Bücher lesen
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r Feiertag ~ 1 day off  
e Ferien ~ vacation  
r Urlaub ~ holiday  
habe gefaulenzt  
im Fernsehen ~ on TV

Yeah, we'll stop here I think. Because everybody has had a chance to speak. But with this we are done with the perfect tense. Very quickly there is, there is one huge chunk of vocabulary in lesson 9. Beginning with page 100, going on to page 103. Which is all about, you know part time jobs and looking for jobs and all that. Just make sure that you learn the vocabulary. I don't think you'll have any problem understanding the texts. But we have a class tomorrow and we will address that, or read those texts and do the exercises tomorrow. Otherwise we are done with lesson 9 and we will cut here for the end sem because we can't now begin lesson 10 and complete it within this week. That's not possible. So upto lesson 9 for the end sem. Yeah?

**[Why didn't we use sein for Urlaub machen?]** Yeah, why didn't we use sein for Urlaub machen? What is the verb that we are using? Machen. So machen itself is not, is not a verb that signifies movement. Although to go on a holiday is Urlaub machen in German. Okay? To go on a holiday. But what you say in German was we made a holiday. Okay? So there is... had it, had there been either reisen, or fahren or gehen in that particular idiomatic phrase, then you would have had to use sein. But here it is literally, what you are saying in German is we made a holiday. Okay? And so it is wir haben, ich habe Urlaub gemacht. There is a phrase, there is a phrase in Urlaub fahren. Then of course, wir sind in Urlaub gefahren. Then bin. But with machen, it is... As I said, the meaning of the verb, the way it bulbs in the German mind is different.